

Anderson fights luxury condo fate

by Eric Smith

With any luck, Anderson won't become synonymous with Overdale in 1989.

An elusive group of developers, under the corporate name of Maxidev are threatening to tear down the low-rent dwellings of a block framed by René Lévesque, Jeanne-Mance, La Gauchetière, and Anderson.

Tenants of Anderson street have organized early into a co-operative and are staging a fight they have a good chance of winning.

Maxidev wants to turn the block of houses, parking space and empty lots into a luxury condominium complex with ground floor boutiques. The "pro-development" tenant co-operative says this can be done without destroying their homes.

Tenants in apartments along La Gauchetière and Jeanne-Mance have already been served with eviction and demolition notices. The co-operative will challenge the evictions before the Régie du logement today.

The houses along these two streets are on the parcel of land that Maxidev currently owns and represent about half of the total surface it

wants to develop. The developers requested a demolition permit on February 3.



Michael Fish - architect

Houses along Anderson belong to the city or to smaller individual owners. Two of the privately owned buildings are not for sale according to the co-operative. One belongs to a family and the other is a rooming house. Two more, as well as much of the vacant lot space, belong to the city which will probably not concede them if it means having an-

other Overdale on its hands.

In the case of Overdale, the city collaborated with the developers to relocate tenants who lived in the block delimited by René Lévesque and Mackay to make way for the Galleria Dorchester complex. Months of protests, barricades, conferences, and court appearances resulted only in a series of arrests for the now evicted tenants.

Arnold Bennett, city councillor for NDG who fought on behalf of the Overdale tenants on council and within the MCM, is also preoccupied with the Anderson dossier. But according to Bennett, there are more differences than similarities between the two cases.

City restrictions on development have strengthened since Overdale began. Now the executive committee has a mandate to consider tenants in any potential land sale to

developers. In the Anderson case, the city has no deal or shared interest with the developers and can block the project with its land ownership. Also, unlike the Overdale tenants, every one of the thirty-odd tenants affected is refusing any settlement from Maxidev.

Michael Fish, an architect who also did work on behalf of the Overdale tenants stressed the historical importance of the buildings, many of which have been standing for over a century.

A paramunicipal organization, Société Logique, had plans to convert the city-owned buildings into housing that would be fully accessible to disabled residents. But according to Philippe Lanthier, president of the co-operative, the project would be equally feasible and possibly cheaper if the accessible housing were built from

scratch. The co-operative is engaged in dialogue with Logique to find alternatives to conversion. "It would mean evicting one low-income group to make room for another," said Lanthier.

The tenants' co-operative are participating in a study of how the land could be used for development while keeping their homes intact. According to Bennett and Lanthier, alternative proposals are feasible.

But Maxidev won't meet with the co-operative to discuss development. "Their goal may not even be to actually go through with the project but to evict people so they can have land for speculation," said Lanthier.

The co-operative would like to meet with Pierre Paradis, the provincial minister responsible for housing, to get support from the provincial government.

CSN launches information campaign

Unions want pay equity

by Joyce Lombardi

Women are tired of being shafted by lesser wages.

Québec labour unions are organizing an information campaign on pay equity to coincide with International Women's Day on March 8.

Earlier this month the Confédération des Syndicats Nationaux (CSN) asked union members such questions as 'do you consider women's work less demanding than men's?'

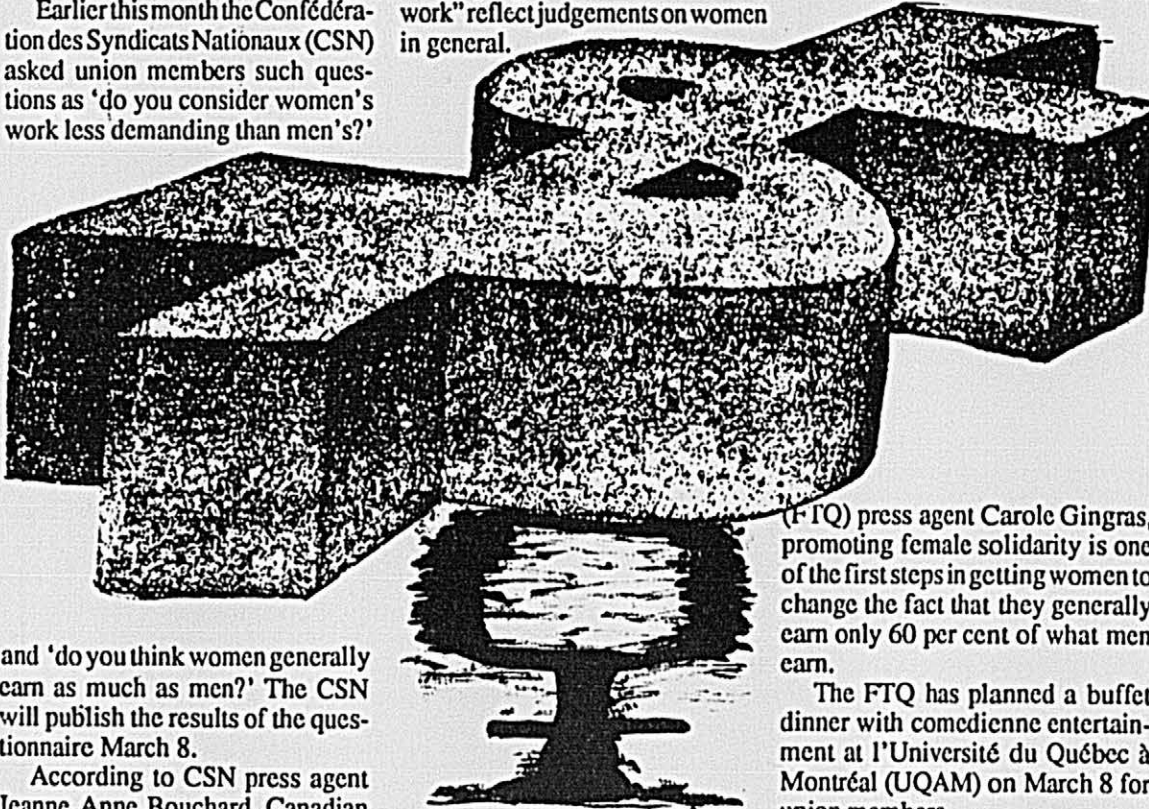
cal work are considered 'light.'

"A secretary works just as hard as a painter," said Bouchard. "She has to work well with the public, with her boss, and in Québec she has to be bilingual."

Bouchard added that subjective value judgments on "women's work" reflect judgements on women in general.

Although the concept of equal pay for equal work is not new, women still need to be made aware that they deserve fair wages, said one colloquium organizer, Francine Mayer.

According to Fédération de Travailleuses et Travailleurs du Québec



Nasty surprise in Med notes

by Sophie Cousineau and Olivier Spécil

Notes published for second year medical students by their Note Taking Club contain a comic strip showing Wilma and Fred Flinstone, from the television series, having sex with an elephant.

A five page comic strip was slipped into the Club's ninth set of published class notes using "joual" French and showing Wilma and Fred engaged in bestiality.

According to Frank Molnar and Mark Gosselin, collectors of material for the Club, the printing of the comic strip "wasn't appropriate and showed poor judgement."

About fifty medical students met to discuss the offensive material slipped into their class notes, some complaining to Bob Marx, the student who inserted the comic strip to "entertain" his colleagues.

A psychology student, who wishes to remain anonymous, picked up a copy in the McIntyre building thinking it was a newsletter. She said it was "provocative and without purpose."

What was more shocking to the psychology student was the apology letter on the cover of the tenth

issue. The collectors apologized to "those who were truly offended," saying the comic strip "was not suitable for general viewing."

They also said "those for whom this comic provided a direly needed chuckle: Glad we could help & thanks for letting us know we were not alone."

But "to those outsiders who took an NTC and were offended too bad, you deserve no apology, you get no apology," they wrote.

Molnar said the statement was aimed at med students who may have stolen a copy of the notes. 158 med students pay \$100 per year for the weekly compilation of notes. Those who don't sometimes steal a copy.

According to Molnar, the comics were supposed to "help the medical students to relax in the stressful exam period." Molnar said comics often illustrate the notes contributed by the students and they "are not meant to be seen outside."

According to Molnar the volunteer collectors are not there to censor the material in the note compilation. "It's not my place to judge for the rest of the class," said Gosselin.

But only "one or two people got

and 'do you think women generally earn as much as men?' The CSN will publish the results of the questionnaire March 8.

According to CSN press agent Jeanne Anne Bouchard, Canadian union wages are structured into two categories, male and female.

The lowest wage for women is \$9.73 per hour, and \$10.72 for men. It usually takes women five years to work up to the base wage of men.

Bouchard said one reason for the disparity is the notion that typical male occupations such as manual labour are 'heavy' work while typical female occupations such as cleri-

(FTQ) press agent Carole Gingras, promoting female solidarity is one of the first steps in getting women to change the fact that they generally earn only 60 per cent of what men earn.

The FTQ has planned a buffet dinner with comedienne entertainment at l'Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) on March 8 for union members.

"It's not so much a soirée as a way for working women to get together, to unite," said Gingras.

Women are anticipating progress.

"Now that the unions are taking more systematic control, I'm sure the situation will improve," said Jeanette Dussault of the Institut de Recherche Appliqué au Travail.

continued on page 6

Non-students wield influence in SSMU without accountability

by Derek Webster

Why does Students' Society have a Joint Management Committee making financial decisions?

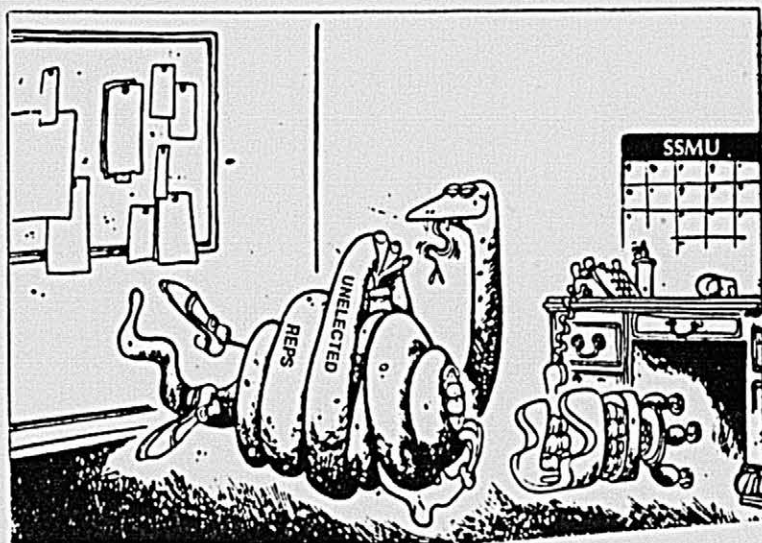
Of its eight voting members three are administration reps. Two non-voting "advisors" are SSMU paid staff.

Half of the ten member Committee haven't been students in about twenty years. Why do three of them vote?

According to SSMU VP Finance Kasey Fukada, the meetings are "flexible", and run "mostly by consensus."

Theoretically the JMC has no power, though as Fukada said it does carry "strong weight." The trouble with the JMC, he said, is in getting quorum, or enough reps to make decisions official.

In 1975, when the Student's society went bankrupt, student groups banded together to ask McGill's administration to put the



News Analysis

society into trusteeship. It was during the two year trusteeship that the society's current structure was established, including the three core staff positions—Executive Director, Don McGerrigle; Comptroller, John Schiffman; and Program Director, Lesley Copeland.

According to ASUS President Jeremy Boal the JMC has strong influence. "JMC recommendations basically hold in council," he said. He noted that the two non-voting members happened to be McGerrigle and Schiffman, creating "incredible pressure" for the student reps on the Committee. Non-student reps, according to Boal, "come off knowing what's best for students."

"In reality, very little is decided by students," he said.

SSMU President Nancy Coté thinks the non-student reps are an important part of the society. "They

maintain continuity from one year's council to another. Frankly, we couldn't run student society without them."

"We act as a resource for providing information that might be helpful in decision making," said McGerrigle.

About taking away the voting rights of non-student representatives on the JMC, McGerrigle is uncertain. "I could not say," he said. "I don't know what the results would be."

Said Clubs rep to Council Chris Tromp, in a letter to the *Daily*, "in my one very frustrating dealing with the JMC, 90 per cent of the speaking was by non-student members."

Obviously the role of administration reps voting on the JMC is far from clear, as is the position of paid employees overseeing student decisions. Already this year there has been a motion, since defeated, to create a staff review committee to provide such accountability.

QPIRG-McGill NOTICE GQRIP-McGill

COMMENCING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1989 AND CONTINUING THROUGH FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1989, ANY STUDENT WHO WISHES TO RELINQUISH HIS OR HER PRESENT MEMBERSHIP IN GQRIP/QPIRG MAY COME IN PERSON FROM 12:00PM TO 4:00PM TO ROOM 502/503 OF THE EATON BUILDING. UPON SIGNING A STATEMENT CONFIRMING THAT ALL VOTING AND MEMBERSHIP RIGHTS IN QPIRG/GQRIP - MCGILL ARE RELINQUISHED, THE STUDENT WILL BE SENT A REFUND CHEQUE FOR THE AMOUNT OF \$6.00. THIS SIX DOLLARS REPRESENTS THE FEE FOR TWO SEMESTERS - FALL 1988 AND WINTER 1989. THIS IS THE PORTION OF THE STUDENT ACTIVITY FEE THAT WOULD OTHERWISE HELP FUND STUDENT RESEARCH IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

EVENTS

Lesbian & Gay Friends of Concordia: "The love that dares to speak its name" Valentine's dance in the Hall building at 1455 de Maisonneuve W in the seventh floor cafeteria tonight at 21h. For more information call 848-7414.

The aesthetic scribble: Membership drive—first meeting tonight from 19h-20h in Room 410 of the Union bldg. For more information call 844-6220.

McGill Christian Fellowship: Praise and prayer gathering tonight at 19h in Leacock 232.

McGill Save the Children: Presents a National Film Board premier for "Holding our Ground" (55 min), at 19h in Leacock 132. Discussion to follow with director Anne Henderson.

Caribbean Students' Society: Games evening tonight at 18h in B09/B10 of the Union bldg. Fun for all: cards, dominoes, etc.

Gays and Lesbians of McGill: Holding a Beer Garden in Union 425 at 20h. All are welcome.

The Black Students' Network: Jamal Mohammed will speak on "Rev. Farrakhan and Black Nationalism" tonight at 19h in Leacock 232.

Concordia University: Two films about adolescents and young adults who have learning disabilities: "Somebody's Kids" and the sequel "To Be a Somebody" will be shown tonight at 21h in room 435 of the Hall bldg at 1455 de Maisonneuve W.. Free Admission. For more information, call 848-2033 or 848-3525.

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Sherbrooke pulls out of ANEEQ

MONTREAL (CUP): Arts, science, humanities and education students at l'Université de Sherbrooke voted to pull out of the province's student federation last week.

About 700 of a possible 6300 voters decided 79 per cent in favour of leaving l'Association nationale des étudiants et étudiantes du Québec (ANEEQ) in a referendum.

"It's too bad, because ultimately withdrawing doesn't benefit anyone," said ANEEQ secretary general Jacques Letourneau.

"ANEEQ loses its clout as a representative of university students and the students lose their provincial representation," he said.

ANEEQ now represents two

university student associations—Concordia and Arts, humanities, education and language students at l'Université du Québec à Montréal.

"The anti-ANEEQ forces led a really vicious campaign," Letourneau said. "And what really disappoints me is that the issues they raised were never discussed by (their) delegates to ANEEQ congresses."

Complaints centred around the lack of university representation, ANEEQ's refusal to take a stand on the language issue, and the yearly walk-outs designed to pressure the Québec government into increasing student aid and maintaining a freeze on tuition fees, frozen since 1969.

Stale air at Dawson's new college

MONTREAL (CUP): Dawson College's new campus is a beautiful sight. Quaint yellow sandstone bricks, circa 1908, stand serenely beneath a slate-coloured corrugated roof. Stately maple trees line the plush grounds of the former convent, now housing 4000 college students, staff and faculty.

Inside, it's driving people crazy. When the architects programmed the building's "state-of-the-art" climate-control system, they did not add any humidity to the air.

"My headaches get so bad, I have almost passed out in class," said James Brosnan, a third year creative arts student.

"Dawson Teacher's Union executive Sid Reichelson, who deals with occupational health and safety for the union, said he's heard a lot of construction-related complaints.

A lack of humidity in the building—and headaches, nosebleeds and dry, chapped skin—could be a permanent winter feature.

Planners said the building's old brick would freeze and crack if too much moisture were allowed to seep into them from the inside.

"It's their reputation on the line here," Reichelson said. "They would look pretty bad if five years down the road the building started falling apart."

The architects said the 4000 people in the building should provide enough humidity with water vapour from their breath.

But when the building is empty, or when people are in an enclosed space, it's very dry.

"Complaints have been the sort of thing you'd expect with low humidity," said Dawson nurse Donna Kettle. "People come in complaining about dry, irritated

skin, itchy throats, and dry coughs." She said most of the complaints came from support staff and people who had to work in enclosed offices.

"Nine days out of ten it's not so bad," Reichelson said.

But if the problem is obvious, the solution isn't.

Reichelson said that if a vapour barrier was placed between the interior and the bricks in order to add humidity to the air, water would pool in the basement and fungus would grow.

"Technically the solution is to put aluminum siding on the exterior

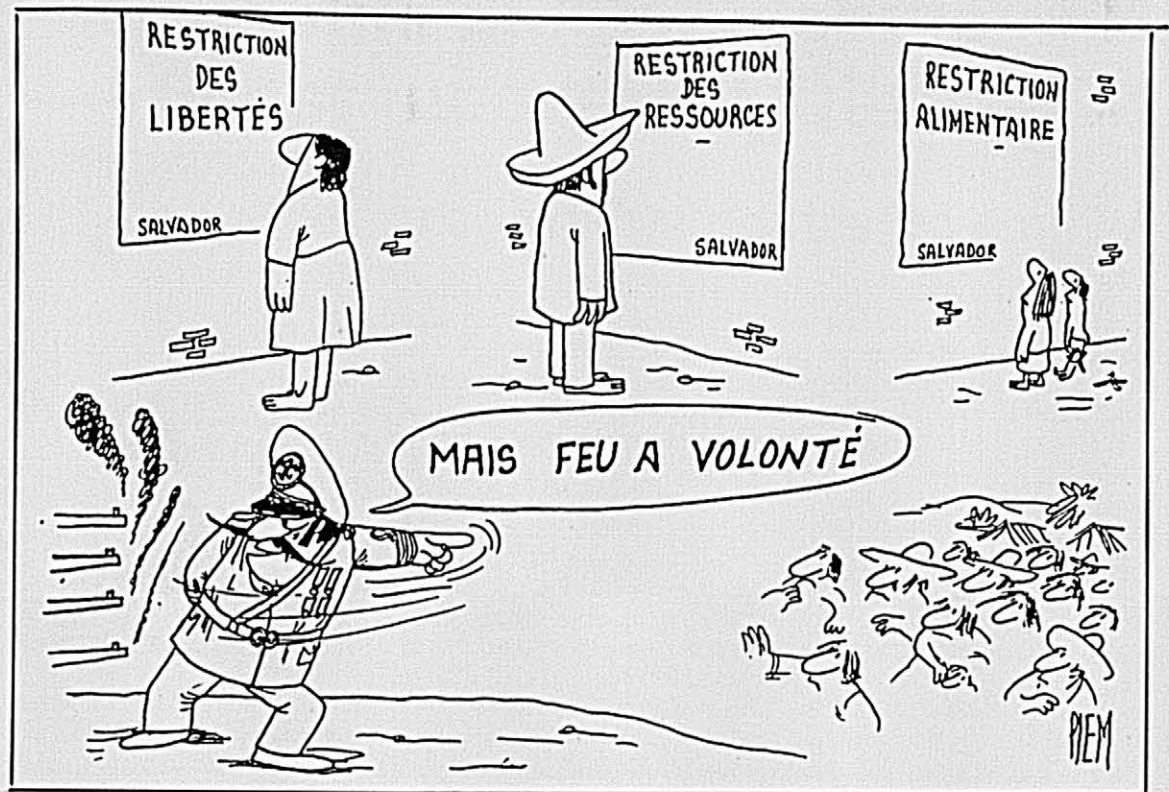


and insulation to keep the bricks warm year round so freezing isn't a problem," he said. "But it's a historical building. You can't do that."

Kettle said college and union officials considered changing the school year so the building would not be occupied in winter, but no decision has been made.

Nuns living in the old convent did not have any humidity, and they had no vapour barrier to protect the bricks.

"Presumably the bricks flourished. Whether or not the nuns did remains unclear," Reichelson wrote in a union newsletter.



Anti-communist death squads in El Salvador

by Jeffrey Mackie and Greg Thiessen

Vice Rector of the University of El Salvador Herberth Wilfredo Barillas has been marked for execution by a death squad called the Revolutionary Anti-Communist Action of Extermination (ARAE).

ARAE commonly makes university personnel, students, opposition leaders and labour union members its targets.

According to a January 1989 Urgent Action appeal of Amnesty International, the University of El Salvador has long been a target of Salvadorean government repression. A number of University personnel and students have been killed, the building that housed the biology faculty was destroyed by bomb, and so was Barillas' house.

"The University of El Salvador is an autonomous, public institution unlike others in the country which are private," said Jack, a Salvadorean refugee and McGill employee, who wished to remain anonymous to avoid jeopardizing his refugee status. He worked as a sociology professor at the University of El Salvador.

Legally, the El Salvadorean government cannot control the University but exerts pressure through its University funding.

"The government also exerts political influence through its regulation of the professional associations," said Jack.

The fact that there is violence directed at the University is not new—it has a history of political activism.

"In 1972 and 1980 the military intervened in the University and disappearances, imprisonments, tortures and murders of students and faculty followed," said Jack.

Prior to 1970 there were no political alternatives to the official government party. "Political chan-

nels were opened in 1980 but non-traditional parties not controlled by conservative forces found it impossible to change the structures that existed," he said.

The University lends intellectual and moral support to popular organizations like cooperatives, campesina (peasant) and human rights groups, who "seek an end to the civil war, repression and U.S. aid, and have called for peace with justice," said Jack.

This diverse coalition has been labelled communist by government forces in an effort to discredit Amnesty International, other human rights groups and the non-traditional part of the Roman Catholic Church. "Pope Paul VI was accused of being communist," he said.

Although the University does not

participate in the formal political system, it has come to be one of the most effective areas from which to express criticism of the government.

Dr. Barillas' position as Vice-Rector makes him a susceptible target.

The story of repression at the university is only one of many in a much larger story. "Repression does not start nor stop with the university," said Jack.

"Amnesty International focuses international public opinion towards situations of alleged human rights abuses. The government is pressured into taking more caution in handling the situation."

Letters have been received from the U.S., Britain, Canada, Switzerland, and Spain. Concerned individuals should contact Amnesty International at McGill.



the mcgill Daily

Hyde Park

Whims of fashion strike again

The fur coat represents status, luxury and wealth. To those in fur manufacture and retail, it represents a multi-billion dollar industry. But to an increasing number of people the fur coat represents an immense rift between man and nature. In an age of heightened ecological awareness fur stands out as an aberration, a proclamation of man's dominance.

This week both Concordia and McGill Universities are launching an anti-fur campaign in an attempt to raise awareness. Over four million fur bearing animals are trapped each year in Canada. They are caught in traps (leg-holds) that have been banned in at least 65 countries (but not Canada). A major strategy used by the fur industry against animal rights groups is that humane trap research is underway, but in over 50 years of research such a trap has not been developed. Traps are unselective devices, unable to single out the weak, sick or old. They are not even able to single out the animal of their target. At least 50 per cent of all animals that are caught are considered "trash" because their skin is of no commercial value.

The fur industry has recently been trying to discredit animal rights groups by accusing them of "cultural genocide." They argue that trapping is critical to native culture, and nearly all trappers rely on trapping as the sole or substantial source of income. The fur industry is using native spokespersons as their visible front even though native participation represents only a fraction of an enormous international industry, and almost no native people are involved in the manufacturing or retailing aspect where the majority of the money is made. There are over 20 000 licensed trappers in Quebec, of which only 500 are professional trappers. The remainder are part-timers. For a trapper, the fur industry is an unfaithful ally. It is dependent on the whims of fashion. And in the words of activist Patrice Greanville, "Unwarranted suffering has to be examined even if it implies criticism of a traditional way of life."

META (McGill for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) is concerned with the moral implications of wearing fur, and is focussing attention on the industry as a means of raising awareness. Come join us in our efforts! Compassion for our fellow creatures is an idea whose time has come.

Next Meeting: Thursday February 23 17h30 Union Bldg, rm 410

(Guest lecturer: Albert Simon speaking on Animal Rights. Thursday February 16, Lea 321, 19h.

McGill for the Ethical Treatment of Animals.

Letters

Swine hegemony

To the Daily:

I don't know whether it was ignorance, insensitivity or simply callous racism that produced the illogical and dangerous ideology of McGill for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, but I feel that all caring individuals must fight against the activity of these lunatics who consider human rights irrelevant in their quest for animal liberation.

The group is "opposed to all forms of animal abuse and exploitation". To exploit, in English, means to take advantage of, or to utilize. This means we must not only cease eating all meat, poultry, fish and shellfish, but also stop consuming milk, butter, honey, cheese, ice cream and yogurt. We must stop wearing leather and wool, but wait, surely this is not enough! Wearing

all cotton clothing and eating only beans and corn still means we must practice agriculture, one of the most environmentally destructive activities on the planet. The wiping out of natural ecosystems to make way for cropland has caused more species extinction than any other human activity. Killing by habitat reduction is killing by the slow and painful misery of starvation.

Therefore we must return to the hunting—oops sorry—gathering lifestyle, eating only wild vegetation. No human society has ever managed to survive in the wild while avoiding "all forms of animal exploitation." Even so, eating fruit starves animals who would have otherwise eaten it. So we must all commit suicide.

Question: is it ethical for lions to eat gazelle? Why? Because it's natural? Ask the gazelles if it is a pleasant end. This brings me to the issue of racism and ethnocentricity. There are, even today, Canadians



living off the land in the wilderness, hunting to survive. This is their culture and their life. They are the Indians and Inuit of the far North. The Animal Liberation movement has caused the value of Inuit seal-skins to plummet (these seals are all eaten, by the way) creating untold misery in remote Arctic communities.

Today, animal rights groups, bands of culturally hegemonic swine, want to ban the consumption of all wildlife meat, claiming, callously and ignorantly, that since the Inuit use snowmobiles and guns, they no longer live traditionally and no longer "deserve" to hunt. Yes, the Inuit have adopted certain modern technologies. No, their culture, ideology, language, hunting lifestyle (the "exploitation of animals") and environmental sensitivity have not perished. The Inuit care profoundly about seals as a species and believe that seals let themselves be hunted as part of a spiritual covenant. They do not, however, have any concept of the insights of an individual seal to life (or the rights of a sled dog—still in use—to roam free).

Careful hunting of caribou for food and clothing causes no environmental damage. The cost of shipping meat to them, the suggestion of some animal rights racists, is enormous. A seal contains 25 kg of edible meat, with twice the protein as beef. This equals \$450 of beef. We must ship up huge plane loads of zucchini, tofu, and garbanzo beans to these traditional people, after all we must "challenge the accepted traditions".

Finally, the group claims that "injustices continue because of a level of awareness" and "within our own species such abuses are not tolerated". I'm afraid the Inuit are

very much aware that they kill polar bear and walrus. It is injustices committed against them like the devastation of vast expanses of their ancestral lands by the James Bay Hydro project, a project that lights up the very room you are reading in, that people are unaware of. Yes, such abuses against indigenous people are "tolerated". And continue to be perpetuated by southern urbanites who disrespect the subsistence lifestyle in the North.

Rather than prohibit hunting in the North, one might as well just execute the entire human population.

Mark Saul
Anatomy U3

Rights campaign on target?

To the Daily:

The headline in the January 31 issue of the *Daily* demonstrates once again that it is the *Daily* that has missed the point. Instead of commenting on the recent Student Rights Awareness Campaign, the *Daily* proceeded to not only brush over the entire event, but in addition advances opinions which were irrelevant to the issue at hand, and moreover, gravely misinformed.

The article itself minimally dealt with its stated topic for barely a column, trivializing the effort and intent manifest in the campaign. Mr. Hayden, the reporter, ignored the entire goal of the campaign, which was to simply inform students of the rights they already possess. These rights came about as a result of student pressure and concern.

Mr. Hayden misrepresented the facts on SSMU action regarding exam schedules and the "J" grade. The SSMU, through student representatives on the Academic Planning and Policies Committee, has forwarded cogent and considered proposals to reform the "J" policy ever since it became a contentious issue this past October. For years, nothing has been done, yet now through the initiative of student government, a solution is likely by March. This is a far cry from the "continued lack of student input" that Mr. Hayden laments. On the contrary, this is a perfect example of how students, by exercising their rights, have input into the university decision making process. These are exactly the rights that our campaign sought to highlight as students.

Last year, student concerns pertaining to examination scheduling were discussed in Senate, and at present is an item on the agenda of the APPC. Although the situation is in need of improvement, Mr. Ha-

yden has not considered fluctuating class enrollments and space constraints during the examination period, problems which have delayed a resolution of this matter. The *Daily's* article undoubtedly perpetuates an image of hostile, unfair, and irresponsible mechanisms to deal with student grievances. These views are without foundation. The Senate Committees on Discipline and Grievances have student representatives. Decisions which the students participate in formulating are binding on the university. Moreover, the mandate of both the Dean of Students and the Ombudsperson are to advise and aid students in their search for redress. Unfortunately, representatives of the *Daily* did not attend the seminars given by Dean Gopnick and Professor Werk during the campaign.

By not reporting an event which dealt with issues affecting each and every student on campus, the *Daily* has placed into question its own motives, journalistic objectivity, and integrity.

Sujit Choudry
Chaim Bell
Noah Levine
U1 Science

Security scarce

To the Daily:

Back in the early 1980s kindly old gentlemen roamed the hallways of the McLennan library, enforcing three basic commandments: "Please be quiet, please do not eat, please do not neck!" Then one day the old men were gone. There was no one to watch over us any more. The unfortunate result has been a rapid degeneration of our library as the noise of the inconsiderate conversationalist socialites spreads like a cancer eating away at the majestic silence that once reigned supreme.

Well, now that people have become accustomed to talking in the library, it has become basically impossible to study anywhere on the first floor. So when does it end? How far into the depths of McLennan will I have to retreat to find some quiet? What perversion comes next? eating? smoking?

The issue is a basic one: there are certain universal library principles, the most fundamental of which is quiet. I'm talking ecology: the ecology of the library which is being destroyed by noise pollution. The situation has degenerated to the point where I see no solution but the return of paid surveillance before it's too late.

For there are rats, rats as big as cats in the library stacks!

J. W. Mychaulo
Arts

more letters page 6

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The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP), Presse étudiante du Québec (PEQ), Publ-peq and CampusPlus.

Students migrate to the suburbs

Compared to students in other Canadian cities Montréal students aren't that badly off. Almost everyone can find an apartment, and, if they are willing to travel a bit on the métro, most can find something affordable.

Students have been benefiting from one of the best renter's markets in the country. But many tenants' groups are sounding the first alarm after the city released its new housing policy on February 6. They say the Doré administration is trying to change this market by promoting private ownership.

by Jeanne Iribarne

In 1971, more than 80 per cent of the population were tenants; in 1986, this had dropped to 75 per cent. Far from upsetting the Doré administration this trend is encouraged by the new policy, outlined in a glossy document titled "Habiter Montréal".

"The purpose of this proposal is to transform the Montréal population from tenants to landlords," said Pierre Gaudreau, spokesperson for one of Montréal's largest tenants' groups, Front d'action populaire en réaménagement urbain (FRAPRU).

In 1987, lobbyists succeeded in getting a moratorium on the conversion of apartments to condominiums. But the new policy lifts this ban, suggesting conversions be allowed on up to one per cent of apartments per region if at least 60 per cent of the tenants living there agree to buy the new condominiums.

"I can't believe they're doing this," said Ross Stitt, of the NDG Neighbourhood Association. "We've got enough condos. That shouldn't be a priority. They're sitting empty in NDG as it is and lifting the ban like this opens the door to speculators."

In a three unit building, two of the three tenants would have to agree to buy their own units after the conversion. Tenants can be forced or harassed out fairly easily, according to FRAPRU, to make room for middle-income tenants.

But according to François Goulet, who helped draft the plan, "there has been a lot of misunderstanding of what the city is proposing. Conversion in this way will allow tenants to access ownership. In the past, tenants have suffered from the conversion, this plan tries to make it to their benefit."

Tenants who become co-owners of a property aren't the only ones to benefit. Studies conducted by the city show property taxes generated from condominiums are almost double those for apartments. In downtown Montréal, 208 units of rental space generate an average of \$32 560 in tax dollars; for 130 condominiums, the revenue jumps to \$63 885.

Ironically, the very transience of the student population has left some of its favourite areas vulnerable to condo speculators.

For areas like the Plateau, one per cent conversion per year would mean the loss of between 300 and 400 rental units annually. The Comité de Logement St. Louis has estimated this area alone has lost 20 000 tenants over the last five years to conversion and renovation. One member of the Comité, Hilda Ramacire, fears the trend.

"What we're saying is no to the one per cent increase. As it is now, the area is completely transformed," she said. "That's the most dangerous aspect of the plan as far as

I'm concerned. There should have been an accent on protecting the current residents."

McGill students have already seen a shift in available apartments here and in the Milton-Parc area, or the Ghetto. Meribah Aiken, co-ordinator of McGill's Off Campus Housing, pointed out this shift, noting the service seldom receives listings for vacant apartments on the Plateau. Tenants are holding onto their leases.

STUDENTS GO WEST

For students right now the main problem is the gentrification of the downtown core, which forces them to seek housing farther afield.

According to McGill Professor of Urban Planning Jeanne Wolfe this is not a serious problem.

"It's an interesting thing about student housing," she said. "At one time, we were all convinced that student housing had to be glued to the campus, but since the métro was opened, you can assume a certain amount of mobility in the population."

bourhoods close to McGill."

"But it is true that in the three or four years I've been here, compared to what I can remember, cheap housing is getting slimmer and slimmer," she said. The lack of nearby housing and residence space does have "a



bad effect in attracting foreign students" who might be concerned about living far away from campus.

Director of residences Flo Tracy calls the shift "inevitable."

"There is a need for students to live close to campus, but I'm not sure there's a need for more university supervised housing," she said.

PUTTING PRESSURE ON OTHER GOVERNMENTS

FRAPRU representative Gaudreau said the city has seen in study after study that "the downtown people are being thrown out."

He criticized the MCM's rhetoric in this and other documents. For example the MCM's masterplan for the downtown core calls the squeeze undesirable. "The number of older units is steadily decreasing...and the

the city does not have the resources to do everything itself and that the policy is a statement of the current situation directed at other governmental levels.

"What is commendable of the MCM is you can use a document like this to push on the CMHC [Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation] and the Québec Société d'Habitation," she said.

"I think the MCM is putting its money where its mouth is. It does provide good grounding points as far as generalities go—it reflects the larger picture of what is happening, a polarization of incomes. It may sound trite but the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer."

Tenants' groups were hoping the document would convince federal and provincial governments to allocate some of the funds in their housing programs to Montréal, by outlining the city's need for low-income housing. Instead, the city has issued what FRAPRU calls a "timid appeal."

By concentrating on incentives for private ownership, the housing programs give priority to middle-income housing.

The policy has good news for first-time home buyers. The city is allowing a five year tax credit for up to \$5000 on homes purchased in the \$75-95 thousand range. The incentive is for "those households which have the means to purchase homes already, but haven't done it yet."

FRAPRU claims this is unrealistic for most current Montréalers, since it requires an income over \$35 000. In a city which houses 40 per cent of Québec's welfare recipients, where one third of the renting population pays more than 30 per cent of its income in rent, current residents will not be the ones to benefit.

What the plan really does is open the door to first-time buyers in Montréal who may already have homes elsewhere. "They are going to have to set some criteria," said Stitt. "There's nothing in the plan to prevent speculators from benefiting even if they already have homes on the West Island."

LOW-INCOME HOUSING AND DEMOLITION

The policy is likely to have greater immediate effect on groups other than students,



"Student housing is not the urgent question it used to be," she added.

A former employee of McGill's Housing Service, Amy Kaler, agreed, "It's all a question of changing attitudes. People perceive a squeeze on housing that doesn't really exist, at least not in comparison to other large cities. It never happens that someone can't find a place to live, just that it's harder to find places in the traditional anglophone neigh-

bourhoods of these units, which are often low-rent, has created problems for the low-income tenants who live in the Central Area, such as students or the elderly."

According to Gaudreau, "Habiter Montréal" is just one step further in the process when it should have been a mechanism for applying pressure to the provincial and federal governments.

McGill professor Wolfe explained that

affecting low-income housing and demolition in particular.

One objective is to create 40 000 units of 'social dwellings' by the year 2000. Under this heading the city has included co-ops, non-profit housing, rooming-houses and low-income housing.

"We paid attention first to the less fortunate and tried to focus on people who are

continued on page 6

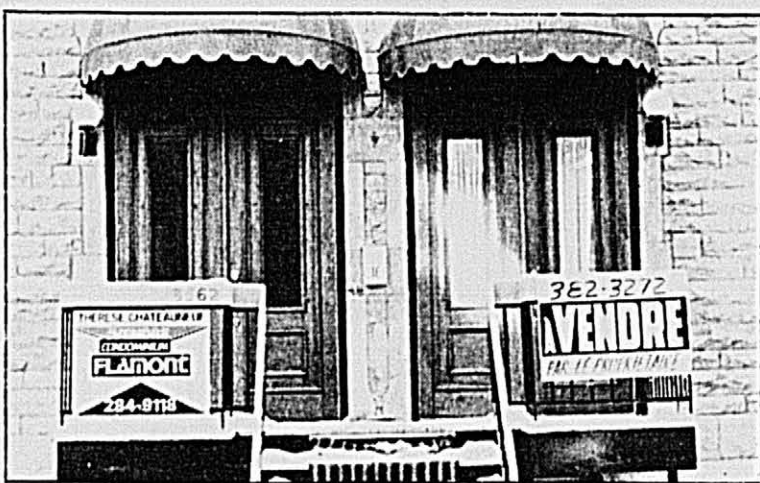
burbs

continued from page 5

paying more than 50 percent of their income in rent already," said Goulet who helped draft the policy. The city puts this number at over 63 000 households.

Gaudreau said, "it's impossible with the programs that are in effect now to construct those 40 000 units. The city should do more. They should be putting more pressure on the other governments. They don't have the money to do it themselves."

Although FRAPRU commends the overall aim of the proposal, it suggests the lack of specifics in the



proposal is suspicious. The city has given no breakdown of the types of housing to be constructed, nor has it given an effective time-frame.

"I would have liked to see some quantification, particularly in the area of the low-income housing units they propose," said Wolfe, "so that

we could see how many units would go to which categories."

FRAPRU accuses the city of constructing its low-income housing on the cheap by relying on private enterprise to construct the units.

Some citizens are angry that the city has 'institutionalized' the process of compensation and relocation when homes are demolished. The document outlines a system for setting compensation, essentially the same process used in the case of dislocated tenants of the Overdale apartments.

"Compensation doesn't make it right," said Ross Thomson, a former Overdale tenant. "This is the same kind of compensation we got. I'd rather they'd spend the money on fixing up old properties."

FRAPRU released a detailed response to the proposal in which it calls for the total ban of such demolitions, the maintenance of the ban on condo conversion and the restriction of the restoration of buildings.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION: AMENDING THE WRONGS

As part of its campaign to involve Montréal citizens, the city will hold public hearings on the housing plan, and consider suggestions and criticisms from both individuals and organizations. The city will hold the hearings between April 4 and 20. A new report will be released in the middle of June.

Gaudreau is critical of the city's consultation plans. "It doesn't give the groups much time," he said. People wishing to make presentations must register by March 23.

"We're very sceptical anyway about the results of that consultation process after the Overdale consultation," he said. "In any case, it's not the only thing we're planning. There might be a demonstration by all the tenants' groups, probably on April 10."

In the Overdale case, the commission voted in favour of the tenants, but the city went ahead with the demolition anyway. "This gives you an idea of how much they pay attention to reports from public consultation," said Ross Thomson.

Commentaire

Les forces derrière l'Intifada

Après 13 mois de soulèvement, on peut, sans se tromper, caractériser l'Intifada de véritable guerre. Elle oppose, sur un même territoire, une population à une armée étrangère, opposée à ses intérêts. Les 834 000 Palestiniens vivant en Cisjordanie et dans la bande de Gaza sont donc sous la tutelle militaire d'Israël.

Concrètement l'Intifada, c'est le soulèvement d'une partie de la population palestinienne des territoires occupés, appuyée par une grande majorité de la population dite « passive ».

L'histoire nous a prouvé que si elle ne se répète pas, elle peut arborer des visages semblables à travers les temps. C'est le cas pour les guerres de libération où les populations civiles se rebellent contre une puissance d'occupation étrangère.

En général, les historiens s'accordent pour dire qu'il n'existe pas de loi en histoire et que les composantes d'un événement sont trop complexes et diversifiées dans chaque cas pour arriver à en tirer une recette. Cependant, les guerres de libération semblent faire exception à la règle, l'expérience faisant foi de preuves.

La théorie veut qu'une fois la population mobilisée contre le pouvoir et entraînée dans une spirale de violence, les minorités que représentent l'armée et le corps politique, aussi bien organisées soient-elles, ne peuvent enrayer le mouvement et encore moins le vaincre.

Le premier exemple significatif de l'ère moderne eut lieu en 1808 lorsque l'Espagne luttait contre les armées napoléoniennes. On dit que c'est à partir du moment où les Espagnols se soulevèrent que l'Empire commença à basculer. Les exemples ne manquent pas non plus au XXI^{ème} siècle. La guerre d'Indochine où les Français se firent mettre à la porte, puis la guerre du Vietnam, contre les mêmes combattants indochinois, d'où les Américains durent partir avec pertes et fracas. La guerre d'Algérie... et tous les pays colonisés qui durent conquérir leur indépendance par la force, comme le Congo ou le Zimbabwe. Et que dire de la victoire des rebelles afghans sur l'énorme machine de guerre soviétique...

Ma conviction est qu'une armée ne peut espérer gagner contre un soulèvement populaire se transformant en conflit, car, pour faire et gagner une guerre, il faut avoir en face de soi un ennemi palpable, définissable dont on connaît à peu près les limites. C'est une chose impossible à faire face à une population révoltée pour la bonne raison que l'on ne peut pas en connaître tous les effectifs. Pour être sûr de mettre fin à une telle guerre, il faudrait éliminer physiquement toute la population révoltée, jusqu'aux enfants, pour être sûr qu'il n'y ait pas de soulèvement futur.

Au XXI^{ème} siècle, cette solution serait politiquement insoutenable. La communauté internationale n'accepterait jamais d'assister sans réagir à un massacre en règle d'une population, dans le seul but de mater un soulèvement. Ce schéma s'applique donc à l'Intifada.

En territoires occupés, le nombre d'intervenants rend déjà le contrôle de la situation, par l'armée, impossible. La violence et la généralisation de la répression ira croissante, la théorie du ministre de la Défense Rabin, étant, « plus forte sera la répression, plus l'Intifada s'affaiblira ».

En effet, on généralise l'emploi de balles de plastique de plus en plus meurtrières et on permet de plus en plus de soldats d'en tirer. On dynamite les maisons des parents des lanceurs de pierres, à titre de punition collective. On met les émeutiers en détention administrative, ce qui permet de retarder leur procès presque indéfiniment. On expulse. On pratique un blocus sur la nourriture, l'eau, l'électricité. On impose le couvre-feu...

En fait, toutes ces menaces mises à exécution ne servent qu'à exacerber le mouvement et à radicaliser les Palestiniens dans leur combat pour l'indépendance. Au regard de l'histoire, la réaction des deux côtés était prévisible mais les Israéliens ne peuvent pas se permettre de faiblir, car cela créerait un dangereux précédent pour leur sécurité.

Rentrer dans le cercle vicieux de la « répression progressive » est le seul moyen qu'ont les Israéliens de répondre à l'Intifada; en parfaite connaissance de la réaction des émeutiers qui sera de les rendre encore plus motivés et solidaires.

Une lueur d'espoir réside cependant. Dans le contexte de détente internationale actuel, on peut à coup sûr envisager des débouchés politiques au problème palestinien. L'OLP (Organisation pour la libération de la Palestine), avec sa grande campagne de relations publiques, réussit de plus en plus à donner confiance à l'opinion internationale. De plus, la pression diplomatique sur Israël par les États-Unis, en acceptant le dialogue avec l'OLP, ne tardera pas à porter fruit.

La question palestinienne est loin d'être réglée mais il faut savoir qu'« une terre pour deux peuples » est bien la seule solution. En 1989, il n'y a plus personne à jeter à la mer...

Ainsi la « loi » des mouvements de libération a encore prévalu. « En un an, les jeunes Palestiniens nés sous l'occupation ont déjà réussi là où leurs aînés avaient échoué : sans armes, sans organisation structurée, ils ont mis sérieusement en échec l'armée israélienne. Ni la Résistance, ni les armées arabes n'y étaient parvenues » (*Jeune Afrique*, Albert Bourgie, 18 janvier 1989). Même si le gouvernement israélien se refuse à lui accorder son caractère spontané et sincère, « Israël ne pourra plus ignorer les palestiniens ce qui amorce une nouvelle dynamique au Proche-Orient » (*Ibid.*).

La rébellion est certes un moyen de dernier recours, mais son caractère populaire et les conséquences qu'elle entraîne au niveau de la stabilité du pouvoir politique de l'occupant sont si puissantes et imprévisibles que des résultats d'une plus grande envergure encore ne peuvent qu'en découler en ce qui à trait à l'avenir de la toute nouvelle Nation Palestinienne.

Pascal Seltzer



ERRATUM

Due to an editing error, an important piece of information was left out of the article 'Concordia may fine students for display' in Wednesday's *Daily*. One of the chief complaints concerned the Concordia Collective for Palestinian Human Rights' bulletin which included a graphic equating the Star of David with the swastika. The *Daily* regrets the error.

...elephant

continued from page 1

a laugh out of it and not many people found it funny," said Molnar.

After receiving complaints from students, Dean of Medicine R. Cruess approached the note collectors. "He wasn't very pleased," said

Molnar, "and we promised to him that we would from now on censor the photocopied notes."

The incident is not punishable—McGill has no regulations to prohibit the publication or distribution of offensive material on campus.

Letters

Debit cards inconvenient convenience

To the Daily:

As a full-time student I have often needed to photocopy large quantities of material. The photocopy debit card currently in use at McGill University has greatly facilitated the photocopying process. A single card is much easier to use than a handful of coins.

I am confused, however, as to why the purchase of these cards has been made so difficult. The debit card is sold at each of the three Sadies stores, the bookstore and the Redpath library at restricted times, but it is not possible to buy a card

after 19h00 during the week or after 16h00 on the weekend. What of the part-time students who are only on campus on week nights? Should they be deprived of our photocopying facilities?

In addition, some of the photocopiers will only accept a debit card and are not equipped to work with coins. If one's card runs out late at night, one is forced to search for a coin-operated photocopier, or wait until the next day to buy a new debit card.

Would it not make more sense for each library to sell debit cards during their open hours, thereby making available the cards and photocopiers at the same time?

Vivian Fuchs

CLASSIFIEDS

Ads may be placed through the *Daily* business office, room B-17, Union Building, 9h00 - 15h00. Deadline is 14h00 two weekdays prior to date of publication.

McGill students: \$3.00 per day; \$7.00 for 3 consecutive days. McGill Faculty and Staff: \$4.00 per day. All others: \$4.50 per day. There is a 25 word limit. There will be a charge of 25¢ for each word over the limit. Boxed ads are available at \$4.00 per ad per day - no discounts on boxing. **EXACT CHANGE ONLY PLEASE.**

The *Daily* assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The *Daily* reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

341 - APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

Roommate wanted to share, with one person, a spacious 5 1/2 on Tupper Street near Du Fort. Rent is \$245 (each), heat included. Call Richard, 939-5969.

Beautiful, large 4 1/2, 15 minutes walk from McGill, to share with female student, only non-smoking women need apply, \$303/mo. Call Anne 335-4177.

Composer, male, non-smoker, 29, would like to rent a room from March 1st to April 15 in a pleasant apartment. Please contact Ksenia, 281-6714.

Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Looking for a small house or apartment (at least 4 1/2) to rent. May 1 or June 1. Call Marcc 272-0674(H), 398-6468(W).

Large 5 1/2, share w/two others. Non-smoker, no bugs, Big room. Near Plamondon metro. \$260/mth. Call Rob/Gennie 341-4979.

343 MOVERS

ECONO-MOVERS. Local - long distance. Insurance. Storage. Weekly Toronto Trips. Good Service - Good price. Call Turan at 747-2222.

350 - JOBS

SANDS BEACHWEAR wants regional Sales Directors (anywhere in Canada). You will be running your own business. Could earn \$15 000. Call Charles For info 849-2951.

Outdoor Summer Jobs available with Student Painters on the Muskoka Lakes in Northern Ontario 9 South of Algonquin Park). Limited accommodation available. Call Craig at 937-2840.

SUMMER JOBS. Tree-Planting in British Columbia. If you are fit and willing to work hard you can earn over \$100 per day. For more information call Ian at 284-5695.

352 - HELP WANTED

Babysitter wanted, several afternoons, for 8-year-old. Call Sara 279-4595, 272-3316.

Part-time work. Direct tele-marketing for Financial Service (Insurance). Daytime work. Flexible hours. \$6.00 per hour. Call after 6:00 p.m. at 481-7846.

Hey! Remember how much fun it was to be a poll clerk? Even if you don't, we want you. So come on out, make money, have fun. Applications available at Students' Society front desk.

Cooperative day-care half days and part-time now available; 9 children maximum near Clark & Pine. Information call 845-8850 or 844-6148.

Do you want some help? Need to talk to someone but you don't know who? Call McGill Nightline at 398-6246, 6pm - 3am, every night.

354 - TYPING SERVICES

Success to all students. Theses, Term papers, Resumes, Translations, 19 years of experience, Rapid Service. 7 days a week. \$1.50 double spaced. IBM. On McGill campus, Peel St., CALL Paulette Vigneault 288-9638.

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356 SERVICES OFFERED

FITNESS FOR BUSINESS: Keep yourself and your key employees happy, healthy, motivated, and productive with our FITNESS FOR BUSINESS seminars and programs. Rick Blatter, B.Ed., CFA, Health & Fitness Consultant, 625-1352.

Do you network? Do you want to connect? Well take out your Modem or Alex terminal and call 685-0383 or 745-6111. POPnet, THE ONLY POPING MULTI-LINE INTERACTIVE SYSTEM IN TOWN.

361 ARTICLES FOR SALE

CELLO - very good and excellent price. Call Claude (488-1240)

367 - WANTED TO BUY

Wanted cars listed below! Barracuda 70, 74, Super Bird 69, 70, Road Runner 68, 70, Charger 66, 71, Dart 70, 74, G.T.X. 70, Coronet 66, 70. Engines wanted 426 Hemi, 440-six pack. For car's or engine's parts will pay. Top Dollar! - any-condition. Darryl 365-5388

372 - LOST & FOUND

Stolen from gym locker Sunday Feb. 12th: blue nylon 'New Balance' wallet with velcro closure. If found, PLEASE RETURN. No questions asked. Howard 748-8629.

Lost Dog - found on Main Campus Monday. Small, black, long hair, chain collar with missing tag. Very friendly. Call SPCA for information.

Watch found in Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium. Feb. 8, call 398-7029.

374 - PERSONALS

Need Information? Feeling lonely? Just want to chat? Then call McGill Nightline! We are students talking to students. 398-6246, 7 days a week, 6 p.m. to 3 a.m. Anonymous and confidential.

Gays and Lesbians of McGill offer a peer counselling service, Monday through Wednesday, from 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm. 398-6822. It's a chance to talk.

"Let there be praise, let there be joy in your heart" MCF host a prayer and praise extravaganza Friday, February 17, 7pm. Leacock.

For the youngest old man I know - Happy Birthday for tomorrow! Your wish is my command. Luv me.

Forty Friendly Volunteers to keep you company on your way home from McGill. Get to know them: Use the Walk-Safe Network! McLennan Lobby. Mon-Thurs, 9 & 10:45 p.m.

Astrology Computer Service. Do you like this better? It's also a nice gift idea. Detailed approx. 20 p. Horoscope analysis + Natal chart \$20. Nice computer print outs of your Natal chart. Solar chart and Progressions \$3 each. Transit sheet for those who know how to interpret \$2. Call 844-6267.

Frosty says...

"In the end, there is only one single philosophy of human existence: **Born to Die.**"

383 LESSONS OFFERED

FITNESS WITH PLEASURE: Personalized consultations in your own home or office. Rick Blatter, B.Ed., CFA, Health & Fitness Consultant. Office Hours: Saturday mornings 05h30 - 13h30, 652-1352.

385 - NOTICES

Vivisection, factory farming, fur, zoos, etc; Factual information available. Contact McGill for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. Steve 272-5064. Next meeting: Monday, February 23, 17h30, room 410, Union Building.



Students running for SSMU executive positions (VPs External Affairs, Internal, University Affairs, Finance and President), please contact Mitu at 398-6784/5 as soon as possible.

Recycling is coming to McGill! Bins will be available in Burnside Hall, Education, and the Union Buildings as of Feb. 14, 1989. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.

Photo contest - b + W or colour entries. Bring photos to Union B06 by Feb. 27 Will be displayed so show off your talent. More info 398-6786.

Psychic and Intuition Development Seminar: Learn to use the other 80% of your mind! Dramatically improve your grades and health! 3 day workshop begins Feb. 25th. Ross 695-8235.

Eureka! New literary Mag. Aesthetic Scribble in midst of membership drive. All interested people welcome, many positions open: Meeting, Friday Feb. 17, 19h - 20h in Union 410, or call 844-6220 for info.

ATTENTION: Little Frosty (Bunny's pal) has been officially identified as being male. Thank You.

387 VOLUNTEERS

Pairs of Brothers needed for study in health psychology at McGill. We pay \$15/hour. If interested, contact Helen 385-9114 (leave message)

McGill Nightline is run by student volunteers who know what it's like to be heading into mid-terms. Call us up if you want to talk (398-6246).

Students' Society Elections (March 7, 8, 9) Notice of Constitutional Amendments

A. Replace 4.1 (c) to (h) with:

- "(c) Full-time students registered in the Faculty of Religious Studies, Law, Dentistry, and Medicine (except those students registered in the School of Nursing and Physical and Occupational Therapy) shall pay seventy-two percent (72%) of the Association Fee.
 - (d) Full-time students registered in the School of Architecture and pursuing a B. Arch. degree shall pay seventy-two percent (72%) of the Association Fee.
 - (e) Full-time students registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research (excluding additional session students) shall pay sixty-one percent (61%) of the Association Fee.
 - (f) Part-time students registered in the Faculty of Arts, Music, Management, Engineering, Education, Science, the School of Social Work, Physical and Occupational Therapy and Nursing shall pay fifty percent (50%) of the Association Fee.
 - (g) Part-time students registered in the Faculty of Religious Studies, Law, Dentistry and Medicine (except those students registered in the School of Nursing and Physical and Occupational Therapy) shall pay thirty-six percent (36%) of the Association Fee.
 - (h) Part-time students registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research shall pay thirty-one percent (31%) of the Association Fee.
 - (i) Additional session Graduate students shall pay ten percent (10%) of the Association Fee.
 - (j) Non-resident students shall pay no fee to the Society."
- Note that the text of (d), (f) and (j) has not been altered.*

Joanna Wedge - Chief Returning Officer

Copies of Constitution are available at the Students' Society Front Desk.

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Opposition to school prayer in Manitoba

WINNIPEG (CUP): The Manitoba provincial education ministry's promise to look into changes in compulsory school prayer isn't stopping the Manitoba Association of Rights and Liberties (MARL) from going to court.



"We listened to representatives of MARL and the human rights commission to see if anything should be done at this point," said Victor Taatrault, secretary of the advisory board to the minister of education. "In anticipation of court action, the board decided to set something in motion that would allow teachers to opt out."

But MARL executive director John Stinson said primary and secondary school educators have been allowed to opt out since December 12, "but we just found out on Friday, and teachers didn't know about it until the article came out in (the commercial press two days later)."

Chris Tait, a third-year political science student at the University of Winnipeg, was suspended from high school in January 1986 because he refused to stand for the Lord's Prayer. Tait maintained that being forced to stand for a Christian religious exercise was against his rights.

Tait said that even though teachers are now allowed to opt out of the program, "it really doesn't solve the problem. Then it's just a teacher and a few students out in the hallway, listening to the same prayer anyway. It doesn't make sense."

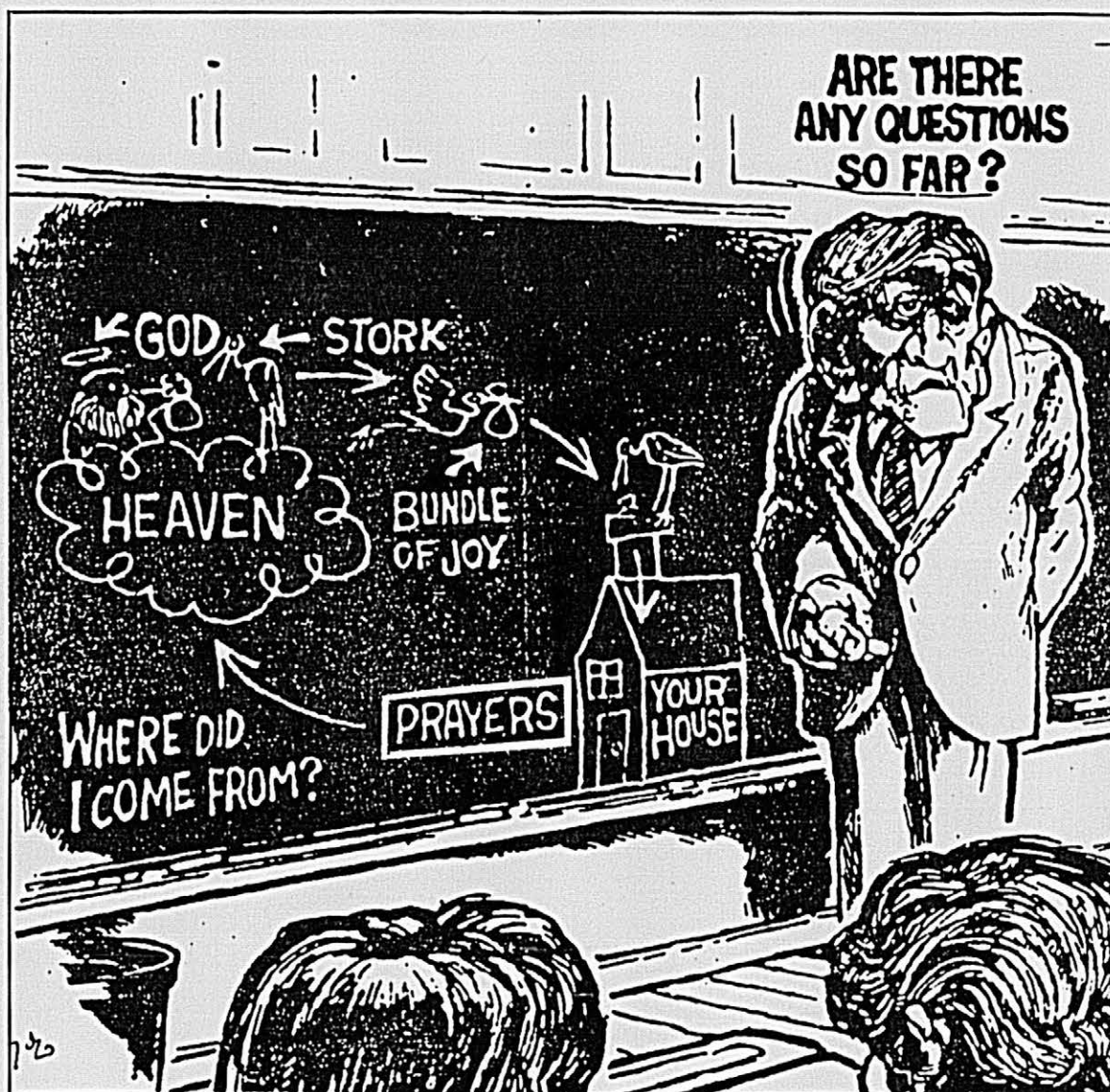
Tait's case, heard by the Manitoba Human Rights Commission, is pending. "I think my case is close to being finished, but that's what they said in '86."

Manitoba is now the only province in the country that enforces prayers in school. The British Columbia Civil Liberties Association recently succeeded in abolishing religious exercises from the province's public schools.

Said Stinson, "Since B.C. won, we decided to say, 'Let's not waste the taxpayer's dollar [on a court case], because no judge will oppose every other judge in the country. But they won't do that [because] they don't want to lose political face.'"

"Right now, Manitoba is the only one left. We're going to win."

"I don't believe it (the B.C. deci-



on) is going to have any impact," said Taatrault. "The advisory board is interested in the decisions of other jurisdictions, but when all the dust settles, it's purely a Manitoban decision."

Stinson says that this is "only an excuse. If they had any guts, they'd get rid of it, but they say things like 'Manitoba can be individual,' when what they really mean is 'Manitoba can stay in the Dark Ages.'"

"It's not like we're breaking earth-shattering ground here. We're not nailing up the doors of Christian churches. We're not trying to get rid of Christmas. But [no one] is being treated fairly by this."

Prudish press rejects bare bottom

by Maggie Odell

TORONTO (CUP): The University of Toronto Press has refused to publish a student newspaper containing an educational AIDS graphic on the grounds that nudity is inappropriate for a "scholarly press."

The Press' general manager, Wayne Johnson, backed down from an agreement to publish an Ontario College of Art student paper after noticing the graphic included a picture of naked buttocks.

The advertisement came from a pamphlet distributed by the AIDS Committee of Toronto, an educational and lobby group.

Newspaper editor Deborah Waddington said the chief reason Johnson gave her for not printing the graphic was that the press only printed scholarly publications.

"We were also told that the people working the presses, who had been there 40 years... would object to the picture of a naked male," Waddington said.

Johnson said the nudity was only one concern.

"It was a weekend job and they came in a day late—that, in connection with the fact that there were

nude pictures" caused the refusal, Johnson said. "We just don't print nudity."

Waddington said Johnson didn't read the text that accompanied the graphic, which tells gay men how to have safe sex.

"I didn't take time to read the whole thing," Johnson said.

"I quickly assessed it and did not feel it would be consistent with the rest of the things that we print... Sure it's something for AIDS, but I'm not in a position to print everything about AIDS, no matter how much I'd like to."

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is caused by a virus which attacks the body's immune system, making that person susceptible to infections a healthy person would be able to fight off. It is transmitted through infected needles, semen and vaginal fluids.

Johnson referred Waddington to another printer.

"We like to help out schools... and we go the extra mile in these situations... We didn't leave her holding the bag. We said we're not able to print it but here's someone that is," said Johnson.

